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SRI R. SURYANARAYANA RAO :—" Then may I know what effective steps are being taken by them to see that loans given under State Aid to Industries Act are properly utilized? "

THE HON. SRI K. MADHAVA MENON :—" If there is no nominee of Government on the board it does not mean absence of effective steps. Effective steps are being taken even now. There are rules framed for such cases, and those rules are being observed."

SRI R. SURYANARAYANA RAO :—" Are not the Government kept informed by the Director of Industries about the working of the various factories to which State aid has been given? " 11-15 a.m.

THE HON. SRI K. MADHAVA MENON :—" Periodical reports are being received."

SRI R. SURYANARAYANA RAO :—" If that is so, why do the Government say that they do not know whether the Mohan Industries are manufacturing bricks, tiles, etc., or not? "

THE HON. SRI K. MADHAVA MENON :—" I said that standing here and off-hand I could not say as the paper was not available with me."

UNSTARRED QUESTIONS.

Quantity of hydro and thermal electrical energy produced in the State.

1 *Q.*—SRI R. SURYANARAYANA RAO : Will the Hon. the Minister for Public Works be pleased to state—

(*a*) the quantity of hydro and thermal electrical energy produced by (1) the Government, and (2) private licensees;

(*b*) what the percentage is of energy supplied to (1) urban and (2) rural areas;

(*c*) what is the percentage of energy supplied to (i) industry, (ii) irrigation including water-lifting for cultivation purposes, (iii) cinemas, (iv) theatres and (v) lighting purposes, public and private; and

(*d*) the number of pump-sets for which energy was made available in 1948–49 and 1949–50 by the Government and by the private licensees (districtwar)?

A.—(*a*)

	1946–47.	1947–48.	1948–49.	1949–50.
	(Generation in millions of units.)			
(1) Government Electricity department—				
Hydro ..	297·86	356·22	436·77	463·09
Thermal ..	19·79	78·14	132·63	142·71
(2) Licensees—				
Hydro ..	..	..	..	..
Thermal ..	91·03	32·92	6·73	6·12

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(*b*)

	1948–49.		1949–50.	
	Hydro. PER CENT.	Thermal. PER CENT.	Hydro. PER CENT.	Thermal. PER CENT.
Urban [a]	81·0	94·0	82·4	93·4
Rural ..	19·0	6·0	17·6	6·6

(*c*)

	1948–49.		1949–50.	
	Hydro. PER CENT.	Thermal. PER CENT.	Hydro. PER CENT.	Thermal. PER CENT.
(i) Industry ..	56·0	34·0	58·4	33·0
(ii) Irrigation ..	12·5	1·1	12·0	1·3
(iii) Cinemas ..	0·8	1·0	0·76	1·1
(iv) Theatres ..	0·1	..	0·16	..
(v) Lighting purposes.	12·0	19·0	12·2	19·0

(*d*)

Serial number and district.	1948–49. Government area.	1948–49. Licensees' area.	1949–50. Government area.	1949–50. Licensees' area.
1 Coimbatore ..	839	37	1,129	41
2 Malabar	1	1	1	1
3 The Nilgiris ..	..	1	..	1
4 Madhurai ..	104	7	174	12
5 Ramanathapuram.	32	53	59	68
6 Tirunelveli ..	41	..	82	8
7 Tiruchirappalli ..	30	42	24	90
8 Salem	167	10	156	5
9 Tanjore	..	20	..	32
10 South Arcot ..	48	194	36	195
11 North Arcot ..	162	74	98	120
12 Chingleput ..	64	43	39	39
13 Chittoor	30	45	12	38
14 Madras	23	2	60	2
15 Nellore	..	..	..	..
16 Cuddapah.. ..	..	..	..	..
17 Anantapur ..	..	..	..	..
18 Bellary	..	..	..	1
19 Kurnool	..	..	..	..
20 Guntur	..	18	..	22
21 Krishna	116	1	49	1
22 East Godavari ..	3	..	5	..
23 West Godavari ..	..	..	..	2
24 Visakhapatnam ..	2	2	4	1
25 South Kanara ..	..	..	..	..
Total ..	1,662	550	1,928	679

Distribution of chemical manures.

2 *Q.*—SRI R. SURYANARAYANA RAO: Will the Hon. the Minister for Agriculture be pleased to state—

(*a*) the quantities of chemical manures, imported and indigenous, which were available for distribution in the State during 1946–47, 1947–48, 1948–49 and 1949–50;

(*b*) the quantities allotted to each district or groups of districts (yearwar) and the basis on which such allotment was made;

[a] Big mill loads have been classed as urban irrespective of location.

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(*c*) whether tenders for the distribution of chemical manures were invited, and if so, the names of persons whose tenders have been accepted;

(*d*) whether the rates tendered were competitive;

(*e*) whether complaints against any firm or firms entrusted with distribution have been received, and if so, how they have been disposed of;

(*f*) whether it is proposed to invite tenders for distribution during 1950;

(*g*) wheher the advantage of having a single firm for distribution is being canvassed; and

(*h*) the rates at which the manures are bought by Government and the margin of profit allowed to distribution?

A.—(*a*)

		Imported. TONS.	Indigenous. TONS.
I.	Ammonium sulphate—		
	1946–47 ..	60,800	Nil.
	1947–48 ..	48,500	10,638
	1948–49 ..	52,500	12,250
	[a] 1949–50 ..	145,800	10,200 (plus 40 per cent of factories production).
II.	Ammonium phosphate—		
	1946–47 ..	5,209	Nil.
	1947–48 ..	1,500	,,
	1948–49 ..	400	,,
	1950 .	Nil.	,,
III.	Super-phosphate—		
	1946–47 ..	..	1,341
	1947–48 ..	..	Nil.
	1948–49 ..	..	6,500
	1950 ..	..	35,900
IV.	Granular ammonium phosphate—		
	1946–47 ..	Nil.	..
	1947–48 ..	,,	..
	1948–49 (actually received only in 1949–50).	10,000	..
	1950	Nil.	..

(*b*) It is not feasible to furnish districtwar allotments of fertilizers for the reason that the distribution was required to be made partly as straight fertilizer and

[a] The Government of India have since changed the duration of the fertilizer year to the period January to December from July to June.

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partly as manure mixtures as and when demands came in. Hence the allotment for the preparation of manure mixtures was made and supplied to the different manure mixing firms and the quantities that were distributed in the straight form through the departmental depots are furnished separately in the Appendix II[a]. The distribution was based on the demands from the respective places, seasonal conditions, the fertility of the soil, the irrigational facilities and the quantities available for distribution. The quantities allotted for the year 1950 are shown in the Appendix III[b].

(c) The system of selecting firms by the tender system for distribution of ammonium sulphate came into operation from the year 1947–48. Prior to that Messrs. Imperial Chemical Industries (India), Limited, Madras, were in sole charge of the work of distribution of chemical fertilizers in this State. In 1947–48, tenders for the distribution of fertilizers were invited from commercial firms and three firms were selected by Government for this purpose. These three firms, viz., (1) Sri Ranga Vilas Ginning and Oil Mills, Coimbatore, (2) Messrs. Lloyds Commercial Corporation, Limited, Madras and (3) Messrs. Imperial Chemical Industries (India), Limited, Madras, were entrusted with the distribution work on a regional basis. In the year 1948–49 the following seven firms were selected by Government :—

1. Messrs. Sri Ranga Vilas Ginning and Oil Mills, Coimbatore.
2. Messrs. Lloyds Commercial Corporation, Madras.
3. Messrs. Sri Rama Agricultural Implements Manufacturing Works, Kumbakonam.
4. Messrs. Sri A. Velayutha Raja, Bank Road, Rajapalayam.
5. Messrs. P. Pavanasa Nadar and Company, Madhurai.
6. Messrs. Rao and Reddi, Mylapore, Madras.
7. Messrs. The Indian Tobacco Corporation, Kilpauk, Madras.

In the year 1950 fresh tenders were again called for and the undermentioned 14 firms were selected by Government :—

1. Messrs. Sri Ranga Vilas Ginning and Oil Mills, Coimbatore.
2. Messrs. Lloyds Commercial Corporation, Mount Road, Madras.

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a Printed as Appendix II on pages 297–298 infra.

b Printed as Appendix III on pages 298–299 infra.

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3. Messrs. A. Velayutha Raja, Rajapalayam.
4. Messrs. Rao and Reddi, Mylapore, Madras.
5. Messrs. The Indian Tobacco Corporation, Kilpauk, Madras.
6. Messrs. Soundararajan and Company, Govindappa Naick street, Madras.
7. Messrs. P. Ramaswami Gounder and Brothers, Karur.
8. Messrs. A. S. P. Ayyamperumal Nadar, Virudhunagar.
9. Messrs. the Coromandal Corporation, Armenian street, Madras.
10. Messrs. V. S. R. and Company, Madras.
11. Messrs. the Associated Commercial Syndicate, Nidadavole.
12. Messrs. the Chemical Engineering Corporation, Madras.
13. Messrs. Kamadhenu Fertilizers, Madras.
14. Messrs. Sri Nagaiah Choudry, Vijayavada.

Besides these, this year, the co-operative societies in each district have been entrusted with the distribution of chemical manures.

(*d*) The rates tendered by the various tenderers were competitive and in some instances unworkable also. Government while appointing the tender firms considered from their previous experience that a commission of less than Rs. 15 a ton was not an economical rate which would assure a fair margin of profit to the distributor, and hence an uniform commission of Rs. 15 per ton was fixed for all the tender firms who were selected for the purpose. For the current year, a commission of Rs. 15 per ton for ammonium sulphate and Rs. 20 per ton for super phosphate has been allowed.

(*e*) Complaints were received alleging black-marketing by the tender firms: Messrs. Lloyds Commercial Corporation, Messrs. Indian Tobacco Corporation, Messrs. Rao and Reddi, and Messrs. P. Pavanasa Nadar. These cases were investigated by the Joint Director of Agriculture and by the Criminal Investigation Department Police. As no substantial evidence of the alleged abuse by the firms could be proved, the cases were dropped.

(*f*) This has been covered by answer to point (*c*) above.

(*g*) The advantage of having a single firm for distribution was considered by Government previously and was rejected on grounds of being detrimental to fair and equitable distribution.

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(h) As the Government of India, Ministry of Agriculture, is the authority arranging for the purchase of fertilizers both in the Union and abroad, the rates at which they are purchased by the Government of India are not known to this Government. However, they have fixed a pool price of Rs. 325 per ton in the case of ammonium sulphate, and Rs. 207 per ton in the case of super phosphate and at which this Government have been asked to sell the commodities. As explained with reference to item (d) the distributing commercial firms and the co-operative societies are allowed to add a commission of Rs. 15 per ton in the case of ammonium sulphate and Rs. 20 per ton in the case of super phosphate while they sell the stuff to the ryots, which includes all risks and handling charges and incidentals.

Reorganization proposals of the Retrenchment and Reorganization Committee.

3 *Q.*—SRI R. SURYANARAYANA RAO: Will the Hon. the Minister for Finance be pleased to state—

(a) whether, besides retrenchment, the proposals recommended for reorganization by the Retrenchment and Reorganization Committee have been considered by the Government;

(b) if so, what the decisions of the Government are;

(c) whether proposals for the reorganization of the departments concerned with the development of cottage industries, rural development and the pooling of the Secretariat staff and treating it as one unit, are some of them in respect of which orders have been issued; and

(d) if the answer to (c) is in the affirmative, whether the Government will place these orders on the table of the House?

A.—(a) & (b) Yes; attention is invited to the statement placed on the table of the House with reference to Question No. 6 answered on 23rd December 1949, which showed the action taken by the Government, on the various recommendations of the Committee in regard to retrenchment as well as reorganization.

(c) & (d) Yes; the proposals were not accepted by the Government, but no formal orders were issued in regard to the question of reorganization of the departments concerned with the development of cottage industries and rural development. Orders rejecting the proposal in regard to the pooling of the Secretariat staff and treating it as one unit were issued in G.O. No. 2366, Public (Services), dated 22nd September 1948, a copy of which is placed on the table of the House.[a]

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[a] Printed as Appendix IV on page 299 infra.

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[*Note.*—An asterisk (*) at the commencement of a speech indicates revision by the Member.]

II.—ALLOTMENT OF A DAY FOR DISCUSSING FOOD SITUATION.

JANAB ABDUL LATIF FAROOKHI :—" Sir, it is reported in the Press that the Hon. Minister for Food has said that the food situation in the State has improved. I should like to know what the exact position is. Therefore I request you to allot a day for discussing the food situation."

THE HON. SRI B. GOPALA REDDI :—" Will it suffice if the Hon. Food Minister makes a statement or does the hon. Leader of the Opposition insist on a discussion? Information on this point is necessary to enable us to arrange the time-table of business of both the Houses."

JANAB ABDUL LATIF FAROOKHI :—" Members will like to express their views. Therefore it will be better if a day is allotted for discussion."

THE HON. SRI K. MADHAVA MENON :—" We have no objection at all to have a discussion on the food situation. But the difficulty is about arranging the time table of business of both the Houses. The Assembly is meeting to-morrow and also the day after to-morrow. If it will be convenient to you and if it will satisfy the Members, we shall have the food discussion commencing from 2-30 p.m. on Saturday the 2nd September 1950. The House may sit even after 5 p.m. that day if it is convenient."

JANAB ABDUL LATIF FAROOKHI :—" We are thankful to the Government for this."

III.—ADJOURNMENT MOTION *RE* WHOLESALE SEARCH FOR FOODGRAINS BY RATIONING AND POLICE OFFICIALS.

DEPUTY CHAIRMAN :—" I have received notice of an adjournment motion from Mr. K. Uppi Sahib. It reads as follows :—

'The business of the House be adjourned to discuss a definite matter of urgent public importance of recent occurrence, to wit the recent and wholesale searches for foodgrain carried out by the food rationing officers with the aid of the police in a part of the town of Arcot, thereby striking terror in the cultivating rural population not only of the locality but of the whole rural population of the province and its repercussion on food production in general.' "

THE HON. SRI K. MADHAVA MENON :—" Apart from the question whether the motion can be admitted as an adjournment motion or not, I wish to submit that the discussion on the food situation has been fixed for day after to-morrow, and this subject can very appropriately be discussed then. Therefore there is no necessity for moving this motion."

JANAB K. UPPI :—" Sir, it is a matter of striking terror in the minds of the rural population. My adjournment motion refers only to the policy of procurement and not to the food position as a whole. If the motion satisfies the rule and is in order, I submit that it should be taken up."